MODERN GREECE.

LECTURE BY THE HON. J. M. FRANCIS. AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTS AND EX-

PORTS OF GREECE-FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE KINGDOM-POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS. The Hon. John M. Francis, recently United States Minister to Greece, read a paper last evening before the American Geographical Society on "Greece as 16 is," in the hall of the New-York Historical Society, at Second-ave. and Eleventh-st. Previous to the reading of the paper a number of gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society, among whom were Chester A. Arthur, Geo. H. Andrews, L. M. Bates, W. Betts, S. B. Blatchford, S. N. Boardman, W. C. Church, Commodore K. R. Breese, and S. H. Wales, and as corresponding members 8. B. Williams of Peking. Chma; Capt. J. M. Dow and Dr. McDowell, Panama. A letter was read from the German Association for A letter was read from the German Association for Polar Exploration, of Bremen, stating that one of the recently discovered capes in Eastern Greenland was named "Cape Daly," in recognition of the interest named "Cape Daly," in recognition of the interest taken in the work by Chief-Justice Daly. Resolutation of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece, so that now the resolution of the fiber in Greece. wors were adopted thanking the German Society for the honor conferred on their President, and the Italian Society also, for interesting information. In introducing Mr. Francis, Chief-Justice C. P. Daiy

It is just'fifty years since the first blow was struck for Greeian is dependence, and it was fully twenty-five years afterwards before the independence of Greece was fully schieved. We are to listen to-night to a very distin guished ditizen of this State who represented our country at the Court of Athens for some time, and returned at his f,wn solicitation, who while at Athens had every opportunity to observe everything around him. I should like, at a later, hour of the evening to say something further on this subject, as it is now a watter of great interest, the most important movement of modern times. I still remember with undiminished feeling and the curdling of my blood, the slaughtering of ten thousand of the inhabitants of one of the Grecian islands; but this only characterized the barbarous rule of the Turks ever Greece. I feit then and I feel now that the most accursed obstacle that stands in the way of civilization is the Mohammedan rule, who The Grecians were rescued from that rule, and now it is matter of great interest to learn the result, which will be given by Mr. Francis. I have now the pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. John M. Francis.

The paper was very interesting and listened to with marked attention by the large audience present. At the close a number of stereopticon views of ancient and modern Greece were exhibited, while Prof. Zacchus explained each one as it appeared on the screen. The line of thought in the lecture is followed below:

MR. PRESIDENT. PELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN GEO-GRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I propose to speak of Greece as it is. Ancient Greece I need ot here discuss. You know it as it was, with all its grand associations, its elements of knowledge and poetle inspiration constituting the basis of our common civil-isation. Nor shall I dwell upon the circumstances of tts achievement of national independence after subjection for hundreds of years to Turkish domination. The Greece of to-day is a living reality, but it is largely mis-apprehended and often misrepresented. It stands out ou the map a little jagged kingdom, embracing mainland and sthings and many islands, literally ribbed with mountains everlooking the sea. But circumscribed as it is in what constituted ancient Greece, this kingdom exercises sovereignty over what was in the past the most Interesting portion of the globe-over Attica, with classie Athens; over Thebes, Parnassus, Delphi, Sparta, Corinth, Mycenic, Tyrins, Ithaca, and many other locali-ties wherein a great and wonderful history was wrought out in the early ages. Greece embraces an area of some 15,000 square miles. Its population numbers about 1,660,000 souls. The country has surely made progress. Forty-four years ago, at the close of the sanguinary war of the revolution, the people had been devastated and their proprietors were over tion of the soil had been neglected; all the interests of industry had been diverted in the supreme effort for the achievement of national independence. There was not willinge of tolerable size in the kingdom. Athens conand less than 1,000 inhabitants, and there was not a first-class dwelling-house in the place, the people for the most part living in mud hovels clustering about the acropolis. Now this charming capital of Greece has a population for more than lafty thousand Its architecture will compare favorably with that of any other city of its size in Europe. It has many imposing and costly public and private buildings. Among the edifices nearly completed are the Academy of Art, the Polytechnic Institution and \$1,000,000. The work of building and city improvement now going on is very large, reminding one of the progress of our enterprising American cities. Then there are the important and growing scaport towns-the Pureus, near Athens, with a population of 12,000 to 16,000; Syra, the chief town and commercial mart of the Cyclades, population 25,000; Patras, principal seat of the current trade of the Peloponnesus, and with a larger foreign commerce than any other part of the kingdom, population quite 20,000, and steadily increasing; Zante, chief town of the lower group of the Ionian islands, population 20,000; Corfu of the upper group and the old capital of those of the upper group and the old capital of those lessands, now the Summar residence of the court, population over 20,000. To these may be added Cephalonia, on one of the islands of the same name, noted for the production of wines and carrants, population estimated at 5,000. In continental Greece, there are Arachova on a spite of the Parnassus, population 3,500; Lebadea, in Beotia, the center of a fertile region and the mart of the Increasing cofton interest of that fich section, population 5,000; and Thebes, on the site of ancient Thebes, a threving town of 2,000 inhabitants, with a rich and beautiful adjacent country. In the Pelopombesus, there are the villages of Nauplia, Argos, and new Carinth, of 2,000 to 4,000 population each, and several smatter villages on the bisands and ciscwhere of 500 to 1,000.

BARKING, TRANSPORTATION, AND INTERNAL WORKS. Prior to 1811 there was no banking establishment in the country. Now there fare four large banks at ne, having branches in all the principal towns of Athens, having branches in all the principal lowes of the kingdom, with a paid-up capital of some \$12,000,000. The issuing of notes, however, is restricted to two banks, the National and the Ionian, and their circulation is now about \$7,000,000. This would be equivalent to a paper currency in the United States, the population of the two countries taken into account, of about \$210,000,000, which was, I believe, the largest volume of our paper money before we entered upon the policy of inflation during the late war. Specie payments have always been maintained by them. In addition to hank notes, there is a great deal of gold, silver, and copper money in circulation. The paid-up capital, with reserve, of the four principal insurance companies of Greece, aggregates \$1,550,-600. Other and smaller insurance congalizations would probably increase the amount to \$2,000,000. The only steam navigation company in Greece, founded in 1857, has a paid-up capital of nearly \$500,000; it owns 10 steamers of an aggregate of 5,000 tourings, which ply exclusively in Greek waters. Another steam navigation company has recently been organized by Greek capitalists, with a capital fixed at \$3,000,000. It is intended to provide first-class steamers to run between the chief ports of the East and France, taly. England, and ultimately to the United States. The mercautile marine of Greece is larger than that of any other country in the world, population considered. It includes no less than \$1,700 vessels of all kinds, with an aggregate tourage of \$1,064, about one-sixth the tourage of all American vessels alloat. Greece has been very backward in the marter of internal improvements. There is but one passenger railway in the kingdom, the short line of five miles between the Piracus and Athens. In the interior there are few common roads over which vehicles can be driven. Produce is brought to market on the backs of donkeys over rough ways and bride-paths. The country needs railway from the horself and on the Turkish border. According to the term the kingdom, with a paid-up capital of some \$12,000,000. The issuing of notes, however, is restricted to two banks

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS. Another project of great importance to commerce, and for which Government concession has been obtained, is

land; agricultural schools are to be established, laboraving implements supployed, and the soil worked in accordance with the latest methods of farming. There are about 16,000,000 acres of arable land in the kingdom, but of this less than 6,000,000 acres are under entivation. It is a favorable sign for the future of Greece that the carnest—attention of the capitalists and statesmen is now directed to the development of the agricultural and other resources of the kingdom. Greece is rich in mineral resources and marbles. Nearly all the known metals are to be found in the country. Iron, argentiferous lead and copper ores are very abundant, and these appear to have been the metals most worked by the ancients. [Mr. Francis here referred in defail to the other mineral products of Greece, stating to what countries they were chiefly exported. He then sketched the history and described the situation of the celebrated Laurinu argentiferous lead mines, which are in Attlea, hear the Accord Sea. These mines were worked most extensively long before the Christian era, and contributed largely to the treasure that enriched Greece, strenthened it to beat back the Persian hordes, and enabled it to build these immortal monuments of national grandeur that crown the Accopolis at Atheles. They were not worked, however, for 2,000 years prior to 12 years ago, when they

little was raised, but the blockade of our Southern ports and the consequent cotton famine abroad, stimulated the production of the fiber in Greece, so that now the average crop of the country amounts to about 5,000,000 pounds. The principal cotton-preducing district in Greece is that included in the fertile provinces of Lebados, Beotis, and Loeris. Formerly the cotton was all exported: now a large proportion of it is manufactured the cotton yarn, no less than 16 factories having been established for this purpose, employing 25,460 spindles, the yearly manufacture of which amounts to 2,200,000 pounds of yarn of different qualities. This Greek yarn is largely displacing the English article in many of the Levant markets. Large works for the weaving of cotton cioth, the first in Greece, are now in process of cotton cioth, the first in Greece, are now in process of construction at the Pireus.

The manufacture of slik is one of the oldest of the Hyzautine Emperor, Justinian, during whose reign it is related that two Greek manks succeeded in evading the Chinese law, which prohibited the exportation of slik cocoons from that country, by fluing their hollow walking cames with the cocoons, and thus introducing the valuable worm for the first time into Europe. There are eight slik manufactures in the country, whose productions, a large proportion of which is exported, amounts to upward of \$750,000.

The culture of the vine and the manufacture of wine and applyis constitute an important industrial interest in the country. The vineyards in Greece cover about \$60,000 acres of land, or one-twenty-eighth of the area of plantations properly so called. About 2,000,000 barrels of wine are expressed, and of this aggreeate less than 100,000 barrels are exported, leaving the remainder for home consumption. The groes value of the total production is about \$1,500,000. The cultivation of the citiva production is about \$1,500,000. The cultivation of the citiva production is about \$1,500,000. The cultivation of the lawer of the country i meation for delivery from the richest quarries to the scaboard. With such communication provided, as is likely to be the case within a reasonable period, these quarries may be rendered a source of large gains to the country. The gebt of Greece is about \$1,00,000. The expenses of the Government average perhaps \$2,00,000. The expenses of the Government average perhaps \$2,00,000. The revenues exceeded the expenditures being some \$80,000 in excess. The revenues are derived for the most part from tarif duties, and from the old and objectionable system of one-tenth tax upon the products of the soil. EDUCATION-SOCIAL LIFE.

Greece stands next to Germany in clucational enter-prise. Attendance at the public schools embraces about three-fourths of the children between the ages of five and sixteen. The common schools are not all they should be, but they teach at least the rudiments of edushould be, but they teach at least the rudiments of edu-cation. The schools are practically free; no charges are exacted for the tuition of poor children. Those who are able pay a very smail fee, which is accepted as a perquisite by the teacher. The University at Athens is entirely free, and the institution is in high repute. There is at present no brirandage in Greece. Not a single band of these outlaws has appeared in the king-dom during the past two years. The Tutkish border is guarded by 4,000 Greek soldiers. The origands all come

doin during the past two years. The britisan bottler is guarded by 4,000 Greek soldiers. The brigands all dome from Turkey and Greece has secured the hearty cooperation of the two Powers to extirpate the evil.

What of the Greeks of to-day? They certainly retain many of the characteristics of their renowned ancestry. There is too much of politics and there are too many professional politicians in the country. Farries are divided, not upon questions of principle, but by preferences in respect of leadership. This evil of parties and leadership grew to become so intolerable and threatening that it was once humorously suggested to His Majesty the King that all the leaders and would be leaders, some 206 in number, should be assembled to getner, put upon sipheard, and sent to America for a period of five years, with the log-inction to study well of good citizenship and positical commony to qualify them upon their return to become valuable citizens and servants of the State.

THE PROPOSED ABAITOIR.

A PROTEST FROM THE BUTCHERS-THE PROPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH DECLARED IMPRAC-TICABLE. The Board of Health listened yesterday to

the protest of the butchers of this city against the proposed ordinance directing that no slaughtering of an mais shall be done below Oue-hundred-and-tenth-st., except in a single abattoir or building of a plau aped by the Board of Health, and of a capacity sufficient to accommodate the entire business. Louis L. Deinfield, on behalf of the Roosevelt Hospital, made a long argument against the proposed abattor being constructed in the vicinity of the hospital, on the ground

that it would injure the health of the patients. Levi Samuels, President of the East Side Butchers' Association, presented the project of the Association which he represented. It sets forth that they now secupy the almost unpopulated district east of Firstave., between Forty-second and Forty-seventh-sts. They were compelled to remove in 1868 from the places they then occupied, in the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, and removed to the places where they now are. They were compelled to pay high prices for land, which before then had merely a nominal value. The Board of Health approved of the plans for the proposed buildings. The sanitary requirements have been complied with, and all suggestions of the Board have been faithfully carried out. There is a capital of more than \$1,000,000 invested in buildings which cover real estate valued at \$750,000; the yearly business of slaughtering amounts to from [\$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and there are annually slaughtered about 239,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep and lambs, and 250,000 calves. No hogs are slaughtered on the east side. This comprises about one-third of all the slaughtering in the city. There are directly employed 700 persons, and over 3,000 persons are dependent on the business for a living. They also claim that the comparison with the Paris abattoirs is not fair, inasmuch as no packing is done there, and the population of New-York consumes much more meat than that of Paris. They say further that by forcing sil the butchers into one abattoir, as is proposed, they believe that the health of the city would not be improved. Henry Carr, on behalf of the butchers of the West Side, also presented a petition. Mr. Carr, whose slaughter-house is in Forty-sixth-st. near Eleventh-ave., said that there are no residents near his house, and those doing business in the vicinity were agreed that it was not a buisance to them. He was formerly in business in Ninth-ave., but was compeiled to remove by the Board of Health. If compelled to move again it will break up his business and cause him very sheavy pecuniary loss. Patrick Melutyre of Forty-sixth-st. also addressed the Board.

Prof. Chandler said that the Board would give the points raised due consideration and take into account the magnitude of the interests involved. The hearing was then adjourned until next Tuesday. that the comparison with the Paris abattoirs is not fair,

THE DUMPING NUISANCE CONTINUED. The Board of Health, at its regular meeting yesterday. was informed that the dumping of street dirt and gar-bage at the foot of East Ninety-sixth-st. and vicinity was still continued. A resolution was passed providing that, whereas the Board of Police still continued the that, whereas the Board of Police still continued the dumping of street dirt and refuse at Ninety-sixth-st. and East River, and paid no beed to the orders of the Board of Health on the subject, the attorney be directed to take the speediest and most effective steps to effect a discontinuance of this dumping of garbage and refuse, which, if persisted in, will cause sickness and death. It is understood that the attorney of the Board will sue put an injunction restraining the Board of Pelice from damping in that vicinity.

to serve three years. The following were elected Church Wardens: C. R. Alton, Senior; J. A. Dake, Junior; J. A. Dake was chosen Treastarer, and H. W. Kought, Clerk. The Right Rev. George D. Cummans, D. D., was called to net as Rector of the new church. Messrs. Dake and sundley were appointed Missic Committee, and Messrs. Davis and Woodworth, Finance Committee.

KATE STODDARD'S NOVELETTE.

SHE RECOMES HER OWN LAWYER AND PUBLISHER A SUICIDE AND NOT A MURDER-A COPYRIGHT ON ALL THE INCIDENTS.

Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, who is now in Raymond-st, Jail, Brooklyn, awaiting her trial for the murder of Charles Goodrich, has employed her leisure hours in writing an extraordinary account of the tragedy, which she has copyrighted, with the avowed intention of publishing it in pamphlet form. She says that she took up her pen soon after she was Imprisoned, and having fluished her statement, presented it to her counsel, with the expectation that it would be used on the trial. They laughed at it, and insisted that the proper ground of defense was insanity She retorted that she would either be acquitted or hanged, and wrangled with the lawyers until they asked Judge Gilbert to allow them to retire from the case Their request was refused, and their client, considering herself under no obligations to take their advice, has given The Brooklyn Union permission to publish her statement, retaining all other privileges secured by copyright.

It is a denial rather than a confession, for while sife describes with morbid minuteness the incidents of the last hours of her acquaintance with Goodrich, and her auguish after his death, she denies that she murdered him-denies that she ever said as much to Chief Camp bell or to any one else. Goodrich killed hunself, she says. The police authorities put no confidence in her statements, and claim that she is striving to plead her wn cause before trial, or else that she is insane.

"My trunks had been removed to 204 East Fortysecond-st., New-York, but I still remained in the fifth house on Degraw-st., Brooklyn, intending to stay there until the party entered who had hired the house." is the way in which this novelette opens. Supper was ready when she joined Goodrich at his house on the night of the murder, March 20, and after it was eaten ne went out in the rain to see an old gentleman who had talked of buying the houses. He returned at 10 p. m., appeared melancholy, and said that he would try to drive away a headache by smoking a cigar. After he had taken off his boots she left him in the diningroom and went up stairs to bed. Her story of the suicide of Goodrich is this:

of Goodrich is this:

After going up stairs I went to sleep. I presume I had slept over two hours. I was awakened by the report of a firearm. I did not know at first whether it was in the house or outside, as all the doors were closed in the hall. I dressed and ran down stairs. The dining-room door at the foot of the stairs was looked. It was not locked when I went up stairs. I went through the kitchen and opened the door into the dining-room. A coal fire was glowing in the heater. Charlie was lying upon the floor with his own silver-plated revolver near his feet. His arm was partly outstretched. I knew no one had entered the house, because the basement door front was locked and harred. The police found it just as Charlie had fastened it. Up stairs the doors were securely locked. No one could have entered except with a latch-key. No one had a latch-key. I recall distinctly the smoll of the powder as I entered the room. I was amazed but not frightened. I took his head immediately in my arms. I pressed my lips to his. His mouth was quite werm. He had not smoked any cigar that evening. I saw the thickened lood that had matted the hair at the side of his head just back of the temple. As I held him in my arms his face grew chilled and cold as marble, I never saw any one die, and I din not know it when he was dead. From the moment I found him I did not notice the least change on his features, or the expression of them. I then adjusted his head upon the foor. His boots stood by the hearth where he left them. I placed them under his head; also a piece of carpet that was on the hearth. I opened his eyes, which were partly closed, that I might look into them, and how kind and lovingly they looked up as me: as if he had found perfect peace. His watch was on the a piece of carpet that was on the hearth. It opens has eyes, which were partly closed, that I might look this them, and how kind and lovingly they looked up at me tas if he had found perfect peace. His watch was on the table, also his purse. It was two o'clock in the morning. I sat down by his side and talked to him for hours, and sang in a low, contented murmur. "Now may the grace. sang in a low, contented murmur. "Now may the grace, mercy, and peace of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ remain and abide with you forever. Amen."

She then speaks of pouring the blood from his wounds

and wrapped the cup in a towel. She says that she then took the scal-ring off his finger and put it on her own. She wiped his face, put the pistol at his side and went to No. 204 East Forty-second st., New York, where her trunks were stered, and at 5 p. m. started again for Goodrich's house. She then repeats the story which she is said to have told to Chief Campbell, reciting her arrival at Fulton Ferry, her purchase of a newspaper con taining an account of the murder, and her breturn to the house in New-York. She adds:

house in New-York. She adds:

I bought nearly every New-York paper that was printed after that, and made clippings of everything touching the case. The detectives found these clippings in my trank. I was much surprised to learn that there were three builets in his head. I saw only a little blood, and knew he had killed minself. The idea of any one having entered the house had never occurred to me as possible. The har of walnut which he had braced the onter basement door with before I went up stairs, was in its place. I wondered why he took that extra precantion sites it was locked. The quiet, the order, together with the dismaistorian outside, all these surroundings influenced my mind. I would have gone to his frienda and told them, if I had not bitterly experienced the unfriendily manner in which they ignored the facts confirmation. then upon their return to become variative extracts a servants of the State.

The Greeks are a freedom-loving people. They are jealous of their political rights. Any Government influenced my taind. I would have cone to his frightnessive that bears the appearance of encroachment upon popular liberty is opposed with almost furious resistance. Their form of government is a constitutional incoarchy, but it is even more republican in its practical working than that of Great Britain or Beighum. The Greeks and the first property of the decid, I when the daily propers. For this working than that of Great Britain or Beighum. The Greeks and the first property of the decid, I when I read in the papers that suspicion fastent or the daily propers of the decid, I when I read in the papers that suspicion fastent or the daily property of the decid, I when I read in the papers that suspicion fastent or the daily property of the decid, I when I read in the papers that suspicion fastent or the daily property of the decid, I when I read in the papers that suspicion fastent or the daily property of the decid, I when I read in the papers that suspicion fastent or the daily property of the deciding manner in which they generally the field when the dismal storm outside, all these surround influenced my taind. I would have gone to his friendly manner in which they generally depend on the daily property. For this working than that of Great Britain or Beighum. The Greeks adhere to the daily property of the deciding manner in which they generally depend on the daily property. For this sould be a daily property of the deciding manner in which they generally experienced in the district of the dismal storm outside, all these surrounds influenced my taind. I would have gone to his friendly manner in which the the dismal storm outside, all the sections of the dismal storm outside, all the sections of the dismal storm outside, all the sections of the dismal storm outside, and the deciding in the deciding in the dismal storm outside, and the sec been discovered, for I knew there was no way of prov-ing my innocence.

She then speaks of attending Goodrich's funeral unsuspected and afterwards wandering to Fort Greene with Goodrich's revolver in her pocket, determined to shoot herself if she were discovered. In the evening she attended church. On Monday, March 24, she obtained work and soon returned to Brookiyn! to board. In an appendix she details the particulars of her arrest as already known to the public, and there gives her version of what occurred between herself and Chief Campbell, asserting that she made no confession. She

I had a blee ribbon on my neck with the locket attached. The Chief spied the locket, which I thought was concealed by my crayat, and ordered the Captain to see what that was. The locket is divided by a crestal in two compartments. In one was the preserved mignonette, which had become brittle and crimbled to atoms. In the other was Charlie's blood in congealed particles. I emptled these contents into my band and swallowed them before the captain could take it. When my transk arrived at the station I asked to be allowed to get the rest of Charlie's blood that remained in the cup and place it in the locket. For this reason I objected to passing it to the jury at the inquest. After Leame to prison I haid it down to change the ribbon. objected to passing it to the jury at the inquest. After I came to prison I laid it nown to change the ribbon. When I took it up ten minutes after there was nothing in it. Some one must have unfastened it. It could not have come unfastened of itself. Whether the late Charles Goodrich came to his death by his own hand, or by the hand of another, I know not. But his I know-for the infatuated devotion with which I cherished his memory, for this I was arrested; for this I have endured the martyriom of eight months' imprisonment; and for this I am to be sentenced.

AN INDUSTRIAL PARTY.

A meeting of the residents of the Nineteenth Ward and XXIst Assembly District was held last evening at Mechanics' Hall in Third ave., near Forty-seventhst., for the purpose of ferming among workingmen a new political organization, to be known as the "Indus trial Party." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Committee of Salety, under whose direction number of similar organizations have already been formed in the lower wards. Leander Thompson read the platform which had been adopted by the Central Committee. The declaration of the principles of the "Industrial Party" are control of the Govern of the "Industrial Party" are control of the Government, the superintendence of education, finance, and transportation, and the employment of the people on the basis of equal rights and opportunities. They will require that all legislative enactments, before coming laws shall be submitted to the people for approval or rejection. Three years residence shall entitle a person to the privileges of citizenship. Executive appointments should be abolished. Heads of departments should be elected by the people, and subordinates chosen by lot from qualified applicants. A reduction of safaries, and the abolition of the contract system by State and National Governments are favored; no subsidies whatever to railroads or other monopolies; Government control of transportation and telegraph; opening of the public school-houses two evenings in the week for the use of the people; juries shall, in rendering verschool-houses two evenings in the week for the use of the people; juries shall, in rendering vericits, determine the severity of punishment or the amount of awards or damages; prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age; the State authorities to make suitable provision for the care of disabled and infirm citizens, and for the education of abandoned children. The platform was manimously adopted, and remarks in regard to the movement were made by the Chairman and Theodore Tomlinson, G. W. Madigna, and Mr. McMahon. Resolutions favoring a reneme of rapid transit, to be built and controlled by the city, and approving of the plan of sitering the buildings in the lower part of the city so as to admit of their occupation by those employed there were adopted.

BINGHAMTON, March 10 .- A boiler at the City Water Works exploded this morning at 83 o'clock, blowing the boiler-house to pieces, and killing David J. Another project of great importance to commerce, and for which Government concession has been obtained, is the construction of a ship canal aerose the Istimus of Corinta. Agriculture, as throughout the East and also in some sections of Western Europe, is generally pursued by the ancient methods of labor—the one-handled Homeric plow and other rude implements, the steller and the ancient spade. Movement of agricultural the ancient spade and of agricultural the ancient spade are of capitalists has been formed under a concession grauted by a concession grauted by the accession of agricultural the Government of agricultural the Government of agricultural the ancient spade. A concession grauted by grauted by a concession grauted by the accession grauted by years; G. A. Sabine, R. L. Anderson, and H. W. Knight, to serve two large special police force to paired the size and such as a special police force to paired the size and such as a special police force to paired the size and such as a special police force to paired the size and such as a special police force to paired the size and such as a special police force to paired the size and such as a special police force to paired the size and such as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to paired the size as a special police force to HOME NEWS.

BERNOMETER, YESTERDAY, AT HUONUTS, IN BEDADWAY.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

St. Nickolas Hotel—Ex-Senator A. G. Cattell of Rew Jersey. Metropolitan Hotel—The Hon. John M. Francis, remeater U. S. Minister to Greece, and Gen. W. G. Slevel Connecticut. Wienter Hotel—The Hon. Charles St. John, M. C. of Post Jerrie, R. Y. Gen. J. S. Whitner of Boslov, and E. B. Morgan of Augura, N. H. Grand. Central Hotel—N. G. Orlway, Sergeanted Arms of the Hone of Representatives. New York Hotel—Ex-Congression James M. Maryin and Judge W. A. Sackets of Sarabora, and the Hon. C. U. Admin of Content, N. Y. Morgan of Court of Detrole. Stiffs discuss Morgan Gomerand, E. Varamucko of Detrole. Stiffs discuss Morgan Gomerand, E. V. The Hone of Hone of Court o

orted yesterday at the Cotton Exchange. E. P. York writes that the dispatch printed

on March 2 alleging that he stabled David Stiles at a hotel in Rahway, N. J., is entirely without trath. A free class for the thorough instruction of

tical work as shorthand writers, will be organized at the Women's Training School, No. 47 East Tenth-st., on

Hook was driven ashore near the West Bank. Capt. Mading of the United States steamship Grant says that early in the morning there were ever 40 vessels riding at machor close under the land outside of Sandy Hook. Stephen J. Brady, age 35, whose residence is

A bill involving nearly \$12,000,000 in state taxes, and therefore of considerable importance to the tax-payers of this city, is now before the Legislature.

40 volumes of public documents from Wm. R. Roberts, Representative in Congress from this city; most of them

The 7th Regiment, N. G., was inspected last evening at the armory over Tompkins Market by Inspector-General Morris. Col. Emmons Clark was in spector-General mottle.

command. The regiment turned out nearly 700 strong and made a handsome appearance. The open-air inspection in the plaza, at the north end of Union-square, and the ancience of the regimency of the

The funeral of the late Mrs. Annie Judson, ridow of Don Manuel Carvallo, late Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Chilian Repub-

week ending on the 27th ultimo amounted to 192,221 tons and for the coal year 2,014,839 itons, against 2,351,971 tons

G. Hewe of Boston, Capt. Samuels, and J. W. Fabens, the Governor of Samana-which recently left this cit; ter Santo Domingo, will confer with the newly-elected of the Commission are to secretain by personal observ BROOKLYN.

The sale of the property of the Long Island Club, which was to have taken place yesterday, has peen postponed until Saturday morning because of a hispute as to what auctioneer shall officiate at the sale.

of Mrs. Margaret Lowndes, who was murdered last Sunday in North Fifth-st. Her oldest son Thomas, 3ged 9 years, testified to the circumstances of the killing, and

At the meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee last night, it was unset mously resolved that the members of the State Senate and Assembly from this county without regard 'to poli-tical distinctions, be carnestly asked to strenuously op-pose any scheme designed to favor one department of municipal government at the expense of another and request the representatives at Albamy to vest the authority to determine the question of the scatter of public improvements in the Common Councils of the cities.

STATEN ISLAND.

EDGEWATER.-The Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees have ascertained the floating debt of the village to be \$47,000, and Mr. McNamee, the Chair man, is preparing a bill to bond the village in the sum of

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES. WESTCHESTER .- At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, held yesterday, a communication was received from the Hon. John B. Haskin, in reply to the "Report of Special Committee on Petition of John B. Haskin and on Sheriffs' charges.

JERSEY CITY .- A gang of burglars entered nine houses in one block in Jersey-ave, on Monday night as follows: Charles Krugler's, at No. 233 Jersey-ave., loss, \$150; William Parker's, No. 231, loss unknown; Almstead Well's, No. 237, loss, \$50; T. K. Egbert's, No. 242, loss unknown; J. B. Emery's, No. 240, a small amount in silver piate; William Foster's, No. 239, loss, \$65; Commissio ner plate: William Fester's, No. 235, loss, \$95; Commission nor J. C. De la Vergne's, No. 236, loss trifling; C. V. Throckmorton's, No. 234, nothing stolen; Charles Couler's, No. 244, loss, \$40. .. At the meeting of the Board of Works restords it was decided to abandon the contract for the improvement of Montgomery-st. from Bergen-ave, to Mill Creek, Dennis Burns, the contractor, was willing to do it without compensation.

NEWARK.—Three boid burglaries were committed in High-st. yesterday morning. The house of George B. Jonkinson was entered, and the burglar obtained a diamond stud and some other jowery. A little daughter of Mr. Jenkinsen's was awakened by a colored man at mond stud and some other jeweiry. A little daughter of Mr. Jenkinsen's was awkened by a colored man at her bedside, who put a chloroformed sponge over her mouth and made his escape. At the residence of Wm. Passmore, a lady in the house saw the burgiar, and gave the alarm, but the man escaped by jumping from a second-story window. The same man broke into the house of Philomen Dickinson, and took \$40 in money. One of the young ladies in the house heard the man, but was too much frightened to give the alarm... The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a mass meeting at their half this afternoon, to make the necessary arrangements for helding a Bazaar of all Nations similar to the one held in Boston two years ago... The parade on St. Patrick's Day will be unesually large. The procession will embrace military companies, societies, triumphai cars, charlots, and an Irish jaunting-car with an Irish piper. The Mayor and Common Council will review the procession as it passes the City Hall... Jonathan E. Huntington, age 44 years, a well-known and highly-respected citizen, died yesterday from a paralytic stroke... The Grand Jury, which has been in session several weeks, has adjourned until Friday, and, it is rumered, has brought in indictments against two prominent city officials.

Paramson,—Gilbert Pierson was assaulted by an unknown man, on Monday night, near Temple-st, within a heaven man, on Monday night, near Temple-st, within a

nent city officials.

Patrinson.—Gilbert Pierson was assaulted by an unknown usa, on Monday night, near Temple-st, within a short distance of his house. He stranger demanded his money, and when informed that he had none, shot him in the face. Fortunately the charge only grazed his check, though he was so close to the murgle of the pistol that his face was secreted by the powder. The assailant escaped... The building used as a depot by the Midland Eslivad at the Broadway crossing, oaught fire yesterday morning from an over-heated stove, and narrowly escaped destruction. The loss was \$250... The City Treasurer was suthorized by the Aldermen, on Monday, to berrow \$125,000 in anticipation of taxes.

Elizabilthe.—The Winter lust cleased has shown the Monday, to berrow \$125,00 in anterpation of taxes.

Elizatura.—The Winter just closed has shown the need of a city hospital for the maimed. Persons wounded on the ratirond in this city are now taken to Newark hospitals. A committee of prominent citizens have taken the matter in hand, and will report to the Relief Association at their next meeting. The City Relief Association at their next meeting.

fied the city assessments, and discussed the bills now before the Legislature affecting the city.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The arrival of 2,258 bales of cotton were re-

women in phonographe, and for fitting them for prac-

The wind blew a gale yesterday in the lower bay, and a schooner which was anchored near Sandy

unknown, died at Park Hospital on Monday night from njuries about the head, which are said to have been re-elved in a fight at a liquor saloon, No. 110 Chatham-st., when he was thrown out the door, by some person un-mown. Coroner Woitmann will investigate the case.

Controller Green says that he has been making carnest efforts to prevent so large an amount being rolled in together upon the city. He has gone to Albany at the request of the State Controller, to confer with him on the subject. The Produce Exchange received yesterday

are of value as statistical works. The library of the Exchange is gaining rapidly by private gitts, and re-cently the Bourd of Managers voted that the commis-sion on the sale of stamps should be devoted to the pur-

was abandoned in consequence of the inciem weather.

liet o France, England, and Belgium, and formerly Minis-ter from Chili to the United States, took place yesterday from the Trinity Chapel, at Broadway and Twenty-fifth-st. The services were read by the Rev. Dr. Wes-ton, after which the remains were taken to Greenwood and interred. The total of anthracite marketed for the

to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 33,422 tons. The bitaminous tenange for the week is 39,952 tens, and for the year 311,368 tons, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 22,173 tons, and for the year of 2,325,267 tons, against 2,561,930 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 335,721 tons. Freights are now quoted at \$2 to Providence, and \$2 50 to Boston. — The Commission-consisting of Dr. Samuel

efficials of the Dominican Republic. The principal objects ation the standing of the new Dominican Government, and, if found to be established on a firm basis, to obtain from it a recognition and confirmation of the treaty hetofore agreed upon between the Base Government and the Samana Bay Company. As yet the Company has received no official notice of the establishment of the new Government, or of the consistational election of its officers, and it is considered necessary by the Company to have this information officially confirmed before sending forward any of the money due, under the Bay Treaty, as rental for the lease the Samana Bay territory and privileges.

An inquest was held last night in the case Mrs. Armstrong and others told of the finding of the body and the arrest of her hasband. No new facts were developed, and the jury rendered a voides that the deceased came to her death from woneds indicate by her husband. Thomas Lowndes. Lowndes was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

man, as preparing a unit to bond the village in the sum of \$50,000 for the payment of the debt; aiso, \$103,000 to be expended by Commissioners, to be appointed by the Legislature, for the improvement of the roads. There is also a petition from Castleton and Middletown for the raising of \$50,000 in those towns to improve the Richmond turngike, which divides the towns—one-half to be borne by each town. The total of these propositions is \$200,000.

on Pettion of John B. Haskin and on Sacrius charges.

Mr. Haskin agrees with all that the report contains in relation to the legal charges of sheriff, and renews his offer to sue ex-Sheriff John Bassing, and recover large sums obtained by him through illegal charges. The subject was referred to a special committee.

NEW-JERSEY.

PLAINVILLE.—In consequence of the storm on the day previously abnounced for the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in this village, the exer-

discs were postponed until 10:30 a. m. to day. The Rev. Walker Jackson, the Rev. J. Fletcher Morell, and the Rev. J. P. Councily are expected to take part in the

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

A benefit for the poor of Brocklyn will be given by the company and employes of the Brockiyn Park Theater this afternoon.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley of England will deliver to night his lectors on "Westminster Abbey," at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The last lecture in the Free Course at Unity

Chapel, Harlem, will be given by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, this evening, on "Saints, Old and New." The regular meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society will be held to night at the Ophthalmic Hospital, at Third-ave. and Twenty-third-st. The Bu-reau of Chaical Medicine will make a report.

R. S. Guernsey will read a paper to-night before the New-York Genealogical and Biographical So ciety, at No. 64 Madison-ave., entitled "Bibliography of the United States relating to Military Collective Biogra-

James Dunne delivered last evening a lecure on the " Failure of Universal Suffrage," before the De La Salle Catholic Association. He hoped that the question of universal suffrage would rise into prominence, and that men, fearless and bold, would be found to point out existing evils, and proceed to apply remedies, carcless of public censure and applause.

The lager beer retailers of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting last night lat No. 25 Fourth-ave., Geo. B. Bardes presiding. It was unanimously re-solved to oppose the present Sunday liquor law, and a general committee was appointed to visit all the other wards throughout the city with a view to forming one graud society. It was also resolved to request the Répresentatives of the people in the Senate and Assembly to frame and introduce a modified Sunday liquor law bill more just and consistent than the existing law.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Home Society, having the management of the Baptist Home of the Aged, was held at the Fifth-ave. FBaptist Church in West Forty-sixth-st. yesterday, the Rev. Thomas Armi. tage, D. D., presiding. Articles X. and XI. of the Constitution defining the duties of the treasurer and the recording secretary, and Article XIII., relative to the conditions of admission to the Home, were amended. Dr. Armitage, in behalf of the ladies, said that the furnishing of the new Home in West Sixty-eighth-at, was proceeding rapidly 40 rooms being already furnished.

At the weekly meeting of the Woman's Soial Educational Society, at Plympton Hall, yesterday afternoon, the discussion of the subject of free kinder gartens was continued. Mrs. Soule said that, before the Board of Education would become interested in the sub-Board of Education would become interested in the sub-lect, a school of this nature must be established and earried on for some time, in order to show them the feasibility of the project. Mrs. Kent thought that she could obtain collections for the purpose of founding a kindergarten from all the churches in the city, provided she could tell the trustees of the churches just what would be done with the money. A Committee was ap-pointed to procure all the published books relating to the subject, and they will be produced at the next meeting.

The Bar Association met last evening at their rooms, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-st., Gen. C. W. Sanford presiding. The Treasurer's report showed the amount now on hand to the credit of the general fund is \$9,906 75, and the amount to the credit of the library fund, \$1,563 85. The following names were proposed for fund, \$1,543 85. The following names were proposed for membership: John A. Bush, Geo. L. Rives, Edgar A. Turrell, and J. J. Marren. It was unanimously resolved that all laws authorizing the Shoriff. Register, and County Clerk of the City and County of New-York to charge fees for their services are detrimental to the public good and should be repealed, and that these officers should be paid fixed sahries. A committee, consisting of L. L. Delafield, W. W. Pockham, John McKoon, Clifford A. Hand, and Charles Tracy was appointed by the Chair to prepare the necessary acts and present them to and arge their passage by the Legislature.

THE JERSEY CITY MATRICIDE. District-Attorney Garretson made a brief direct to the jury at the opening of the Hudson County Court yesterday, giving a history of the murder of Mrs. Freeman by her son Joseph on Jan. 14. The court-room eas crowded with friends and neighbors of the family and a very lively interest was manifested in the history of the affair given by Mes. Mary Turner, the prisoner's sister. She lived with her mother in Cartaret-ave. There were two sisters, the prisoner, and the witness. The witness, with tears in her eyes, gave a detailed account of her brother's mode of living, of the house, the furniture, and the positions of the several persons present when Mrs. Freeman was killed. She repeated the conversation between the prisoner and the deceased, his demand for \$3,000, her refusal to comply, the sudden threat to shoot himself, the attempted flight of the mother and the three daugaters; when he took the pistol from his pocket—. At this point in her story she broke down, and the rest was told with her face behind a handserchief. When her mother followed the young woman from the room, she said to the prisoner "don't, Jeseph, don't," meaning, don't shoot yourself. The witness did not see the pistol, but saw the flash. She ran up to him after the shot was fired and, without being exactly conscious of what she was going to do, caught him by the collar, but soon let so and he went for a dootor. Her sister, Harriet Freeman, corroborated the testimony already taken. She was still on the witness stand when the court adjourned. sister. She lived with her mother in Cartaret-ave

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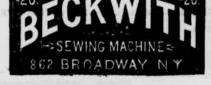
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NINE COLUMNS OF AGRICULTURE. Among the noteworthy articles in the Agricultural Department are the following: REDUCING BONES. Prof. S. W. Johnson. BARN BASEMENTS. The Hon. Goo. Geddes.

CORN FODDER. The Hon. Harris Lewis. A DAIRY HOUSE. Secretary L. B. Arnold. CROSS HORSES. Col. M. C. Weld. There is further discussion on THE GROWTH OF TARRS, and articles on CHEESE WITHOUT COWS, IMPROVEMENT OF

DATS, SHIPPING DRESSED BEEF, CHOICE VARIETIES OF CABBAGE, ITALIAN BEES IN BAD ODOR, POISONED POUL TRY, USES OF FLOWERS, NEW-ZEALAND PLAX, KILLED BY KINDNESS, REMEDY FOR RATS, GIRDLING THE GOOSE, WATTS OF WASHINGTON, &c. There are full notes of the latest movements and discoveries in HOS-TICULTURE, complete FARM NSWS, both at home and abroad,

other matter of interest to all country livers. Hach inche of TRE WREKLY TRIBUNE contains from NINE TO TEN COLUMNS OF AGRICULTURE, and thus affords in the year's aggregate as much of this literature as is furnished by any other journal, even in the class of those which devote all their space to this subject,

In the other pages of THE WEEKLY may be found:

THE POLARIS VOYAGE. THE OHIO WAR ON WHISKY.

THE WORKING CLASSES. (Report of the Massachusette Leber HOME INTERESTS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. Porster's Life of Dickens. STUMPY. (Poetry.)

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE SPIES.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. DEATH OF MILLARD FILLMORE. WASHINGTON TOPICS. CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCESDINGS. MR GARFIELD ON THE PINANCES. Editoral.

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